

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

MARRIED

Ladies, who, during certain periods are so much troubled with Costiveness or Constipation, can find certain relief in Roback's Blood Pills, which can be taken during all stages of pregnancy with perfect safety.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

SCROFULA

All diseases of the blood, and all eruptive diseases of the skin, such as Ulcers and Ulcers, arising from whatever cause, can be permanently cured by the use of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

Unprincipled

Dealers often recommend other bitter because they have not Roback's. We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any of them; buy Roback's Stomach Bitters and none other, if you would combat disease successfully.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

WANTED

All persons troubled with Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels to buy Roback's Blood Pills; they contain no mercury, are purely vegetable and work with a charm; can be taken with safety by persons of all ages, and in all conditions of life.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

LADIES

Of sedentary habits who require a gentle purgative will find Roback's Blood Pills just the medicine they want; they are perfectly safe and can be taken at all times; they contain no mercury or mineral poison, but are purely vegetable.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

Liver Complaints,

Jaudice and all affections of the Liver are soon removed by the use of Roback's Bitters; they are composed of vegetable and mineral extracts with especial reference to their direct action on the liver and digestive apparatus.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

Sick Headache

Arises from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, and a bilious derangement of the liver, and can be permanently cured by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. Full directions accompany each bottle and box.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

DYSPEPSIA.

Thousands of the worst sufferers from this terrible gnawing disease have been cured by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, as the testimonials now in our hands fully prove.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

Convalescents

Should use Roback's Stomach Bitters to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute diseases; it will be found for superior as a stimulating tonic to any of the wine and bark preparations of the present day.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

NEURALGIA

Can be effectively relieved by taking Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, and bathing the affected parts with Tincture of Acetate or Chloroform.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

PILES.

There is no medicine in use so efficacious as Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills for the permanent cure of Blind or bleeding Piles; they strike at the root of disease, thereby removing the cause.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

NIGHT MARE

Is one of the many diseases of which Dyspepsia is the parent. To effect a cure persons should avoid heavy food at night and take a wine-glass full of Roback's Stomach Bitters on retiring to bed.

D. L. HOW, Agent.

MANNHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. G. LEAVITT'S CELEBRATED "Sewing Machine and Household Goods" of SPEAKERS AND SPEECHES, or, A Manual for the Use of the Stage and the Lecture. It is a collection of the best and most popular Speeches and Orations, delivered in the most eminent and popular American and English Orators, and is intended for the use of students, orators, and speakers.

Cost, 50 cents.

THE LEAVITT SEWING MACHINE
is the latest Improved and BEST Sewing Machine in the market. It is a Master-piece, and is equal to any other in the world. It is a perfect machine, and is manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing and Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorily done.

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SHAKOPEE ARGUS.
BY HENRY HINDS.
Thursday, May 13, 1869.

The Pacific Railroad Completed.

On Monday last the last rail of the Pacific Railroad was laid and the last spike—a golden one—was driven with a silver hammer. It was in 1849 that the first mention of the project of building a railway to the Pacific was first proposed by Whitney, was taken up by Fremont and advocated by Benton. A few far-seeing men were at that early day sure that the road would be built, and all efforts to unite the country upon any definite plan for building the road failed, or at least was postponed from time to time without any definite action.

In 1861 the war of the rebellion had its beginning, and as it was prolonged and grew in intensity, all thoughts of building a railroad to the Pacific for a time was abandoned. In 1864, while our government was disbursing about three millions of dollars a day for war purposes, our own country and the Old World were amazed at the proposition of a few shrewd men, that the United States should invest two or three hundred millions of dollars in a railroad to the Pacific. In times of peace, such a proposition could not have received a favorable consideration on the part of Congress. In ordinary times a debt of some two hundred millions would have appeared enormous and certain to bankrupt the nation. But at a time when such vast sums were being expended by the government to preserve our national life, a hundred million or so for a railroad to unite the East with the West, appeared no greater than a hundred thousand would have seemed a few years before. Statesmen and the people were in the daily habit of contemplating vast sums.

Amidst as the world was at the proposition that the United States, in the midst of a great civil war, should even contemplate the beginning of the greatest undertaking of modern times, they were still more amazed at the report that the gigantic undertaking would be completed by 1870. But here we are in the beginning of this and this great Continental highway completed! Its progress has been wonderful, some sections being built at the rate of a mile an hour. It is finished, and the last spike driven, and by an ingenious arrangement, the network of telegraphic wires all over the country, and the cable across the Atlantic, were so connected with the silver hammer that drove the last, the golden spike, that every telegraphic office in America and Europe, felt the pulsation of each stroke of the hammer and announced in every part of the country the finishing of this grand achievement.

This road will now become the great highway from Europe to Asia, and will be a saving of about twenty-five days' time over the quickest route from any portion of Europe to Pekin. The time from New York to San Francisco will be about six and a half days—five days from Chicago. The distance from New York is 3,553 miles, being 2,442 miles from Chicago.

Miles. Hours.

New York to Chicago, Ill. 811 362
Chicago to Omaha, Neb. 491 243
Omaha to Denver, 838 43
Denver to Ogden, Utah, 333 104
Ogden to Elko, Nev., via Central Pacific railroad, 278 121
Sacramento to San Francisco via Western Pacific R. R., 117 32

Total, 3,553 1612

From San Francisco steamship lines run to Japan in nineteen days, and it takes about ten days from London to New York, passengers from London would reach Japan in thirty-five days. But the great value of the road is the advantages it affords our own people in passing from the East to the West and back again.

We are in receipt of the first number of the *Duluth Minnesotan*, a new paper just started by H. C. Foster, at the head of Lake Superior. Capt. Foster always makes a readable paper, as our old settlers well know, and his new paper comes to us well filled. As to the origin of the name Duluth, the *Minnesotan* says:

"During the Chicago or Lake Superior fire, the steamship lines to the rail on Lake Michigan, being the only place so named in the world, so far as our knowledge extends. The name of the future Metropolis of the Northwest was that of the early French Explorer, Capt. Du Luth, who as early as 1879, visited this country, and made his home in this his man of great enterprise—whose name is eminently fit to be borne by the Great Commercial City of Lake Superior."

The Constitutional Union:

The publishers of this paper, which is published at a Washington, appeal to the Democratic party throughout the country to strengthen their hands in this contest. "The Constitutional Union" is the only Democratic newspaper published at the seat of the General Government and has been designated by the National Executive Committee as the Central Metropolitan Organ of the party. It is justly considered the most full and complete Board of Washington news and gossip, and is besides one of the most desirable Family Newspapers in the country. In addition to this, it will introduce every week the most thrilling and interesting original and selected Stories, Novelties, Poetry, Anecdotes, and other reading, which will make it an indispensable visitor at every Family Circle.

Inviting attention briefly to these new features, and assuring their many friends their relations they will maintain their notice, and is one of decidedly more im-

SHAKOPEE

WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 8.

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869.

previous reputation, the publishers offer the following unexampled inducements to Clubs:

Single copies, one year, \$2.00

Two copies, one year, 875

Five copies, one year, 9.00

Ten copies, one year, 17.50

Twenty copies, one year, 30.00

Fifty copies, one year, 55.00

One hundred copies, one year, 100.00

Terms for subscriptions invariably in advance.

Any person who will send a club of twenty subscribers, with thirty dollars, will be sent an extra copy of the paper.

Subscribers had better, for their own security, enclose Postoffice Orders, where such are procurable, in preference to all other kinds of funds.

Address, THOMAS B. FLORENCE,
Editor, CONSTITUTIONAL UNION,
Box 84, Washington City Post Office.

The Chicago Elevator Troubles.

The Chicago papers never tire of repeating the stale assertion that wheat and corn cannot be shipped to Europe by way of New Orleans, because it will heat in transit and rot away in the sacks. The following facts and figures prove the falsity of this statement:

As early as 1850 large quantities of wheat were shipped from St. Louis to Europe, via New Orleans, and this grain not only reached its destination in good order, but sold for a higher price than grain shipped via Chicago. In 1854-55, when the Crimean war cut France off from the Russian wheat markets the French government sent to this country to buy grain and purchased largely at New Orleans and St. Louis, and the cargoes arrived at Bordeaux in good order. It is well known that California wheat passes through the tropics twice and reaches New York and Boston in as good condition as wheat from Michigan. It is carried in sailing vessels, is delayed sometimes by暴风雨, and the grain is always in good condition. How successful have been these shipments of wheat from California to Europe.

—The Martin County Atlas says: "A gentleman from the East is negotiating with the Valley railroad company for 11,000 acres of land lying in the northern part of this county, for a wheat farm. A large quantity of sorghum will be planted in Martin county this spring.

—Work will be commenced next month on the Green Bay and Wisconsin railroad.

—So will be the Wabash Herald.

—A company has lately been organized in St. Anthony for the purpose of dressing stone by machinery. They expect to do well to work the products of our quarries into slabs or cubes with polished surfaces, by the action of machinery to places of work.

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SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869.

OLD CITY DRUG STORE.

Established in 1857.

D. L. HOW & CO.,

Proprietors.

We offer to the trade this Spring, the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

Stationery,

Fancy Goods

AND

BOOKS,

Kept by any one House in this State

outside of St. Paul, and we can will

and sell the same lower than the quality

of Goods can be purchased in this

City.

White Lead!

We are Agents for Davis, Chamber & Co., and Collins Lead and Oil Company,

manufacturers of the best White Lead, and

we will guarantee its purity.

Linseed Oil.

We sell pure but Blatchford Manufacture,

which is a evidence of its purity.

Our Oil Glass and Sash, we will sell at Saint Paul prices.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Our stock is complete, good style, and

is sold at less price per roll than the same

can be bought in St. Paul.

DRUGS.

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

While we cannot keep the kind of

seeds that will fit for 5 or 6 years, we

will keep Seeds and they are reliable,

in fact we guarantee and warrant them.

We have sold Seeds to this community for

12 years, and our reputation as seed men

is well known.

WINE & LIQUORS.

While we cannot keep all kinds of

Wines, we will keep all kinds of

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

General Robert E. Lee called on and had an interview with the President on the 1st. The conversation between them, it is said, related chiefly to the condition of the South and the aspect of affairs in Virginia.

Fractional currency shipped during the week ending May 1, \$82,014,020, redeemed, \$485,960; National bank notes issued, \$241,315; actual circulation, \$209,889,760.

A Washington telegram of the 1st says:

"It has been reliably ascertained that the instructions of this Government to Mr. Motley do not suggest any mode of adjusting the pending questions between the United States and Great Britain, nor do they require him at present to propose the re-opening of negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama and other claims. Our Government will act with the deliberation due to this important subject, and carefully avoid any cause of offense, while presenting the American side of the question to Her Majesty's Government when occasion shall require. No one connected with the administration, including the President, nor does the British Minister apprehend any injurious consequences from the almost unanimous rejection of the Alabama claims treaty by the Senate; and this is stated on the authority of gentlemen who, fearful of serious difficulties, made special and private inquiry in official circles, and thus satisfied themselves of the truth of this statement."

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement, May 1:

Debt bearing coin interest.....	\$2,197,778,700.00
Interest.....	45,066,185.32
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.....	67,340,000.00
Interest.....	1,380,000.00
Debt bearing no interest.....	407,731,383.40
Debt on which no interest has ceased since May 1, 1863.....	5,701,319.64
Interest.....	356,820.75

Total debt, principal and interest.....

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Coin belonging to U.S. Government.....

Gold coin certificates of deposit on account.....

Currency.....

Total.....

Less debt in Treasury.....

Debt outstanding for the month.....

6,395,070.00

No bonds were issued to the Pacific Railroad during April. The statement, however, shows an increase of accrued interest of \$284,261 on the bonds of said road since the last statement.

Ira A. Bloomfield has been appointed Superintendent of Internal Revenue for the District of Indiana, *vice* John Olney; and E. J. Curtis, Secretary of Idaho Territory, *vice* J. R. Hawlett, succeeded.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the office blanks used by the telegraph companies, on which are specified the conditions on which messages are transmitted, require a five cent stamp, when filled in and delivered to the companies.

The telegraph states that the constitution for a Cuban Republic was drafted in Washington, in the interests of the insurgents, and framed on the assumption that Cuba if successful will do as Texas did.

The total amount of fractional currency now in circulation is stated at \$35,315,335.45.

A Washington special of the 6th says: "The Postmaster to-day wrote to General Canby advising that the election in Virginia had taken place on the last Tuesday in July, and the probabilities are that it will be ordered on one of those days."

The telegraph states that our Government has resolved not to prevent the departure of any vessels, whether loaded with arms or not, provided their apparent destination is not direct for Cuba. A Washington special to a New York paper of the 6th says the Spanish Minister has informed the State Department that should this country recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban Spain will regard it as a declaration of war, and authorize the fitting out of privateers.

The customs receipts from April 26th to 30th, inclusive, were \$2,560,700.

General Terrill, of Indiana, has been appointed by the President, Third Assistant Postmaster General; Robert C. Kirk, Minister Resident to Uruguay; John H. McNeely, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Indiana; Ralph Hill, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third, and Andrew A. Lewis, for the First District of Indiana.

A Washington telegram of the 7th says:

"A prominent politician who enjoys to a considerable extent the confidence of General Grant, and who has recently conversed with him, says that the President expressed his opinion freely upon the Cuban insurrection, saying that his own sympathies were with the oppressed Cubans in their efforts to free the island from Spanish rule. He was to follow his own judgment, the rights of Cubans to belligerency on land would be at once recognized, but his Cabinet, councillors, with two or three exceptions, were of the present opinion, and he could not take such an important step against their advice."

The following appointments were made by the President on the 7th: Joseph B. Young, Pension Agent at Dubuque, Iowa; Hiram Giddings, Pension Agent at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Collectors of Internal Revenue—Chas. C. Wolcott, Seventh District of Ohio; Geo. M. Dakin, Ninth District of Indiana; Jess Duck, Seventeenth District of Ohio; Jonathan C. Willis, Thirteenth District of Illinois.

Foreign Intelligence.

The London papers of the 30th ult. contained editorials on Senator Sumner's recent speech in the Senate on the Alabama treaty. The *Star*, John Bright's organ, expresses amazement at what Mr. Motley's instructions are couched in a similar spirit, his mission will be fruitless. The *Times* considers the speech worthy of Mr. Sumner, and says it deserves impartial consideration, though passionate and one-sided. The *Standard* thinks the United States Senate opposed to an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

A protocol for a conference between France and Belgium has been signed.

The Spanish Cortes has voted an amnesty for all persons who took part in the insurrection in Cadiz, Malaga and Xeres.

Baron Stoessel, Russian Minister to the United States, has been recalled by his Government.

The yellow fever is raging furiously on the Pacific coast of South America. The death average about forty per day. The proposed convention at Washington to settle the difference between Spain and Chile, has been accepted by the latter.

A Hong Kong letter, received in New York on the 2d, says the English had burned three Chinese villages near Sowatow, and killed fifty-five Chinamen.

At a meeting of the English Cabinet on the 1st, Senator Sumner's speech formed the subject of an informal discussion. Gladstone was of the opinion that the rejection of the treaty was purely a political movement. His administration would endeavor to settle the question on liberal and honorable terms. Outside of Parliament, the feeling is anti-American.

The Madrid journals of the 5th maintain that the capture of the brig May Lowell was a legal act, and they deny that the British Government, at the instance of the United States, has made any demand on Spain for the restitution of the vessel.

The trial for murder of H. J. Chaloner, who shot Ensign Whittaker for seducing his sister, terminated at Quebec on the 1st, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty. Chaloner was loudly cheered outside the court house.

Telegrams from Havanna on the 5th state that immigrants are burning plantations in the neighborhood of Sagua la Grande and Santiago de Cuba. Several of the immigrants had recently been executed at Santiago and Bayano.

The death of Thomas Lefroy, late Chief Justice of Ireland, is announced. He was in his ninety-third year.

In the Spanish Cortes, on the 5th, the article of the National Convention guaranteeing liberty of worship, was adopted by a vote of 164 against 40.

The East.

William A. Richardson has declined the appointment of Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Harkins' cotton mill, near Troy, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 1st, inflicting a loss of \$75,000.

The New York *Tribune* of the 3d reports that the bark "Grapeshot" cleared out that port a few days since, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Chinese insurgents.

General Hayes, the new Postmaster of New York city, took possession of the office on the 5d.

Approaching the 1st, Mr. Irving called my attention to a very remarkable curiosity. "Do you see?" he said. "On the lawn? It is about seventeen feet high, and growing taller every day. I thought that it was a tree, but now I know it is a Rogers' shrub, which was to bear an odoriferous blossom, and attain its full growth at about four feet! It always remains me," continued Mr. Irving, of a lady who had been a Rogers' shrub, "that a tree is a soft, glossy King Charles' spaniel, of which she made a great pet, and fond and pampered him more than was for his good; for the Rogers' shrub sufficed a man, in running around and running in the most piteous manner; and one day after a more than usual hearty repeat he burst his tight-fitting jacket and came out in a great English bull pup! My Rogers' shrub has gone through a similar metamorphosis."

Mr. Irving's anecdote of the distinguished personages whom he had met in his long residence at the American Embassy, who had been "engulfed in bear and horn," but never "sprung from the occasion" were replete with interest. He mentioned, among others, an amusing illustration of the steamer *China*, which was "a Rogers' shrub" by one of his officers on one day.

The lawfully money reserve of the National Banks in the city of New York, on the 17th of April, was nearly \$4,000,000; funds available for reserve exceed the amount required by law \$7,000,000.

A correspondent who has had an interview with Senator Sumner on the Alabama claims and opinions of the British press says that Sumner thinks the assertions of the British press should be received with much caution for the reason that England never likes to be told the truth, particularly in the wrong.

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The West.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa will be held at Des Moines, June 10.

Late advices from Camp Wachita, Indian Territory, represent that the Indians are much incensed in the southern districts, at the failure on the part of the agents to carry out the treaties. Some 200 or 250 lodges of Comanches, Kiowas and Arapahoes refuse peace, and many of them are only waiting for "gras to renew hostilities."

Contracts have been let for the building of houses and grounds of the friendly Indians, who are reported to be very slow in picking up the elements of civilization.

A fight occurred on the 5d, at Hays City, Kansas, between a lot of colored soldiers of the Thirty-eighth Infantry and citizens.

The English railroads earn an average of \$174 per mile per week.

in which five citizens, among them United States Marshal Weitz, and a white soldier of the Seventh Cavalry, were wounded. Some 500 shots are said to have been fired.

It is reported that on the 30th ult. a surveying party of the Fort Scott Railroad was attacked by an armed body of settlers on what is known as the Joy purchase, and two of the party captured with all the equipage. Hon. M. O. Vass, while attempting to address a meeting of settlers at Fort Scott, was fired on by a mob and driven away. Much trouble was apprehended.

William Carey, of Galena, Ill., who was confirmed Assessor of Internal Revenue for Utah, has written to the Department declining the appointment.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned sine die on the 7th.

An Omaha telegram of the 7th says: "Reports from all parts of the State show that crop prospects are favorable. A very large number of new settlers are working the land. Thousands of trees have appeared south of the Platte, and in some localities north, but have done little damage so far."

The South.

A Montgomery, Ala., telegram of the 1st says the recent rains were proving very disastrous. Many of the streams were out of their banks. Much cotton and corn had been drowned. The rain still continued and the farmers were much distressed.

A riot occurred in Brownsburg, Tenn., on the night of the 1st, in which one white man and two negroes were killed, and another white man was mortally wounded. Several negroes were also wounded. The rioter was a difficulty growing out of a quarrel between white men and negroes.

The cotton caterpillar has made its appearance in the cotton fields of Florida.

A telegram received at the War Department from Austin, Texas, announces that Brevet Captain B. H. Harkness, First Lieutenant of the Thirty-eighth Infantry,

was shot and instantly killed while in pursuit of deserters from the Thirty-eighth Infantry. The murderers were captured and confined in Fort Bliss.

Accident of Irving.

Approaching the 1st, Mr. Irving called my attention to a very remarkable curiosities. "Do you see?" he said. "On the lawn? It is about seventeen feet high, and growing taller every day. I thought that it was a tree, but now I know it is a Rogers' shrub, which was to bear an odoriferous blossom, and attain its full growth at about four feet! It always remains me," continued Mr. Irving, of a lady who had been a Rogers' shrub, "that a tree is a soft, glossy King Charles' spaniel, of which she made a great pet, and fond and pampered him more than was for his good; for the Rogers' shrub sufficed a man, in running around and running in the most piteous manner; and one day after a more than usual hearty repeat he burst his tight-fitting jacket and came out in a great English bull pup! My Rogers' shrub has gone through a similar metamorphosis."

James N. Billings, a prominent commission merchant of New York, who died lately, worth \$2,000,000, began life as a boy.

A young man wants a situation where the only heavy thing is the salary. He is willing to dispense with any amount of work if this can be guaranteed.

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—A young girl, paper of a Rogers' shrub, who had been a Rogers' shrub, has been taken from the neighborhood of a Rogers' shrub.

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—A Rogers' shrub, paper of a Rogers

Miscellaneous Reading.

MAY EVENING.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The breath of spring, like at this twilight hour
Comes through the gathering gloom—
And bears the stolen sweets of many a flower
Into my silent room.

Where hast thou, wretched, spirit, gale, 2nd
The waves that thou dost bring? 3rd
By brooks, that through the wakening meadows
Or brooks of many a spring?

Or woodsides, where, in little companies 4,
The early wild flowers rise?
Or sheltered lawn, where, "mid encir'g trees,
My wretched sunshines lies?

Now sleeps the world, and all is still,
Save the faint hiss to him, 5, in the sun,
Now, the weary he, his do, 6, a work done,
Rests in his waken room.

Now every leaf has left his place
Beneath the heavy boughs 7, down
And through the long, eight hours, the flowery
Are left to the slow, 8.

Over the pale 9, one of the easer seas,
And o'er the "ice-bay," 10
Amid the singing birds, thy breathings pass,
And come 11, a work away.

Yet there's a sadness in thy soft career,
Wind of the "colonizing" 12
The gentle press, that was won't to blesse
The "ice-bay," 13

Go, then; 14, I'll not like less not repair,
They 15, a work to shed,
Where pine and willow, in the evening air,
Lie 16, at the dead end.

Pass on, 17, where, 18, 19, 20
And where thou wakst, in thine airy round,
No sooner 21, the past.

As far as everywhere, that Earth renewa
Amid the darkness and the gathering dews,
For the return of day.

—Appleton's Journal.

ABIGAIL BECKER, THE LONG POINT HEROINE.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for May contains the following interesting sketch of Abigail Becker, who has long been famous in the annals of lake commerce:

Looking at the "Official chart of Lake Erie," one sees the outline of a long, narrow island, stretching along the shore of Canada West, opposite the point where London District pushes its low, wooded wedge into the lake. This is Long Point Island, a narrow strip of ground, the navigators of the inland sea which it yields shores, and toasts into fantastic shapes its sand heaps. The eastern end is some twenty miles from the Canada shore, while on the west it is but a mile from the mainland, and a narrow strait known as "The Gut." It is a sandy, desolate region, broken by small lakes, with dreary tracks of sea land, its ridge covered with low, bare, oak and birch, in its season, the dogwood puts out its white blossoms. Wild grape trails over the sand-dunes and festoon the dwarf trees. Herds and flocks are almost impenetrable, the thickets of which are intersected and contorted by the lake winds, and broken by the weight of snow and ice in winter. Swans and wild geese paddle in the shallow, reedy bays; reeds and even deer are to be seen in the miles of wild woods. The shores of its creeks and fens are tenanted by minks and muskrats. The tall tower of a light-house rises at the eastern extremity of the island, the keeper of which is not its solitary inhabitant.

Four years ago another individual shared the proprietorship of Long Point. This was John Becker, who dwelt on the south side of the island, in its westerly termination, in a miserly, broken-down, nestling house, built on a hill. He managed to make a poor living by trapping and spearing muskrats, the skins of which he sold to such boatmen and small-craft skippers as chanced to pass on his fortuitous island. He is a kind, simple, patient young woman of some twenty-six years, kept her husband and children as tidy as circumstances admitted, and was a constant attendant in preparing the skins, and sometimes accompanied him on his trapping excursions.

On that lonely coast, seldom visited in summer, and wholly cut off from human communication in winter, they might have been the last to receive any intelligence from the world as the minks and wild-fowl with whom they were tenants in common, but for a circumstance which called into exercise unsuspected qualities of generous courage and heroic self-sacrifice.

The dark, stormy close of November, 1854, found many vessels on Lake Erie, but the fortunes of one alone have special interest for us. About the time the school year was over, owned by J. C. Lord, of the Provincial Parliament, a resident of Amherstburg, at the mouth of the Detroit River, entered for Port Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Welland Canal. She was a small vessel, 100 tons, and her crew, her crew, consisted of Captain Hackett, a Highlander by birth, and a skilful and experienced navigator, and six sailors. At nightfall, shortly after the head of the lake, one of those terrific gales of "Sea of the Woods" are all too familiar overtook them. The weather was intensely cold for the season, the wind was high, and a sheet of the chill water made ice rapidly encumbering the schooner, and loading down her decks and rigging. As the gale increased, the tops of the waves were shorn by the fierce blast, clouding spray, or what the sailors call "spoonidit," rendering it impossible to see any object a few rods distant. Driving helplessly before the wind, in the direction of its place of destination, the schooner sped through the waves. At a late hour, night, running closer than her crew supposed to the Canadian shore, she struck on the rocky shore of Long Point Island, beat heavily across it, and, in the deeper water, between the shore and the hull, was entirely submerged, the waves rolling in heavily, and dashing over the rigging, to which the crew became attached. The strong lake winds now blow uncheckered over the sand-hills where once stood the board shanty of Abigail Becker. But the summer tour of the great lake, who remembers the story, will not fail to place it in his imagination with Perry's battle-line, and the Indian heroes of Cooper and Longfellow. Through her the desolate island of Long Point is still gilded with the interest which a brave and generous action gives to even the darkest of the night.

Abigail Becker chanced at the time to be in her hut, with none but her young children. Her husband was absent on the Canadian shore, the only adult occupant of the island, save the light-keeper, at its lower end, some fifteen miles off. Looking out at day-light on the beach in front of her door, she saw the shattered boat of the schooner, cast up by the waves. Her experience of storm and disaster on that dangerous coast needed nothing more to convince her that somewhere in her neighborhood human life was lost. Her husband, however, followed the southwardly trend of the island for a little distance, and, peering through the gloom of the stormy morning, discerned the spars of the sunken schooner, with the seeming to her human form clinging to the rigging. The heart of the strong woman sank within her as she gazed upon those helpless fellow-creatures so near, yet so unapproachable.

She, however, who could have lived on that wild water. After a moment's reflection she went back to her dwelling, put the smaller children in charge of the eldest, took with her an iron kettle, tin tea-pot, and matches, and returned to the beach, at the nearest point to the vessel; and, gathering up the logs and the drift wood always abundant on the coast, kindled a great fire, and constantly fanning back and forth before the water, strove to intimate to the sufferers that they were at least not beyond human sympathy. As the wretched sailors uttered short cries, and as, through the light of the fire and "the pale place of the outer darkness which had prompted them to let go their hold, and drop into the rushing waters that lay between the close walls like the jaws of death. But the day was not bringing no abatement of the storm that tore through the frail spars, and clutched at and tossed them as it passed, and the sailors with ice-cold fingers, and shivering limbs, unavailing hands of eight, sight and touch! At last the deepening gloom told them that night was approaching, and night, under such circumstances, was death.

All day long Abigail Becker had fed her fire and sought to induce the sailors by signals—for even her strong voice could not reach them—to throw themselves into the surf, and to prove to them that the world was safe. In vain did she see her husband boil over the driftwood, and her tea made ready for restoring warmth and life to the half-frozen survivors. She clung to their hands, and to her, or to the chance of rescue, seemed small to induce them to abandon the temporary safety of the wreck. They clung to it with the desperate instinct of life brought back to face death. It was the last night; a red light glared across the thick air, as if for one instant the eye of the storm looked upon the ruin it had wrought, and closed again. The sailors clung. Taking advantage of this, the solitary watch ashore made one more effort. She waded out into the water, every drop of which, as it struck the beach, became part of the ice which covered the driftwood, and drew him into her arms, inviting her to his death, and laying him down by her fire, warmed his chilled blood with copious draughts of hot tea. The man, who had been so stiffly frozen overcast, passed for a moment into a silent commendation of the power of God, and, as he lay there, Captain Hackett understood her. He came to his man in the rigging of the schooner, it is at once evident, I will not tell you if I live, follow me; if I drown, stay where you are! With great effort he got him off the ice, and, as he lay there, Captain Becker, breast deep in the surf, awaited him. He was almost within her reach, when the undertow swept him back. By a single effort he gained hold of her, and, in her arms, clung to her, and, with the strength of a giant, bore them, clinging to each other, to the shore, and up to her fire. The five sailors followed in succession, and were all rescued in the same way.

A few days after, Captain Hackett and his crew were taken off Long Point by a passing vessel, and Abigail Becker, returning to her home, was again dreaming of what she had done, anything extraordinary enough to win for her the world's notice. In her struggle every day for food and warmth for her children she had no leisure for the study of the world's congratulation. Like the woman of Scripture, she had only "done what she could," in the terrible exigency that had broken the dreary monotony of her life.

It is, however, however, that a gentle- man from Boston, Dr. Dorr, who had, in his early days, commanded a vessel on the lake, found himself shortly after, at a small port on the Canada shore, not long from Long Point Island. Here he met an old sailor, Captain Dan, who had gone ashore at a more favorable point, and who related to him the circumstances of the wreck of the schooner. Struck by the account, Captain Dorr procured a sledge, and drove across the frozen bay to the village of Buffalo, and, on his return to Buffalo, where her six children, all tightly clad and barefoot in the bitter cold. She stood there, six feet or more, of substantial woman—not in her stockings, for she had none—but in her shoes, which she had gone ashore at a more favorable point, and who related to him the circumstances of the wreck of the schooner. 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Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, MINN., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1860.

LOCAL ITEMS.

SAINT PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

UPWARD TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul.	7:30 A. M.	3:45 P. M.
Arrive Minneapolis.	8:10	4:10
Arrive Shakopee.	10:10	6:30
Arrive Mendota.	11:25	7:25
Arrive Brewood.	11:30	7:30
Arrive Belle Plaine.	11:35	7:35
Arrive Black Diamond.	11:45	7:45
Arrive Le Sueur.	1:15	7:15
Arrive Ottawa.	2:15	7:35
Arrive St. Peter.	2:45	7:35
Arrive Mankato.	3:45	8:30
DOWNTWARD TRAINS.		
Leave Mankato.	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Arrive St. Peter.	7:30	10:30
Arrive Ottawa.	8:10	11:30
Arrive Le Sueur.	7:30	11:00
Arrive East Henderson.	8:14	11:35
Arrive Belle Plaine.	8:30	12:00
Arrive Brewood.	8:31	12:00
Arrive Mankato.	9:30	2:30
Arrive Shakopee.	9:30	2:30
Arrive Mendota.	9:45	2:45
Arrive St. Paul.	11:30	4:00

Geo. F. LUXON, Superintendent.

The railroad men of Shakopee held a celebration on Monday over the completion of the Pacific railroad. Our telegraphic offices were put in connection with the silver hammer that drove the last spike that marked the completion of the road, and at noon that great event was made known to those in attendance at the telegraphic offices, each blow of the hammer fell upon the golden spike, away upon the Rocky Mountains. The booming of canon announced the news to our citizens.

The Estate of Lyman Ruby, who died in 1857, and which has been in process of settlement in the Probate Court for twelve years, has finally been settled. The real estate, consisting of some four hundred acres of land, has been conveyed to J. L. Wakefield and Henry Hinds.

The children of East Shakopee school have been fixing up the school yard and making lower-beds. They have done well, and the general appearance of the grounds have been much improved.

Mr. H. S. Hilton has been engaged as Principal in Shakopee School No. 4, and has entered upon his duties.

Our forest trees are fully leafed out, and a little rain that fell Sunday night has set grass heady fine, and now there is pretty good pasture.

SEEDS.

All kinds of Garden and Field Seeds, fresh and good, only 5 cents a paper, and warranted to grow, for sale at the New Drug Store.

The Saw Mill at Spring Lake has changed hands, and will be run hereafter by Campbell, Wilson & Co.

A sign of hard times and hot weather—John Edert with his coat off building fence.

Creditors of the Estate of Lyman Ruby, who are entitled to a dividend of the assets, can receive the same on application to Henry Hinds. Creditors receive nineteen cents on a dollar of principal, without regard to accrued interest.

Glass, Putty, pure White Lead, and best kind of boiled Linseed Oil, at St. Paul prices, freight added, for sale at the New Drug Store, Shakopee.

INCOMES IN SCOTT COUNTY.—From the schedule of incomes in this county, which we take from the Winona Republican, and give below, it will be seen that many of our citizens during the last year have been driving a non-paying business. This schedule comprise the names of all whose income during the last year, above expenses, taxes, repairs, &c., exceed one thousand dollars:

DIVISION NO. II—SCOTT COUNTY.

Name. Residence. Income. Tax.

Robert John Shakopee. \$1,000 \$24.45

John W. Sand Creek. 1,112 25.49

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John D. L. Shakopee. 1,100 25.40

Henry Hinds. 1,068 25.00

John D. L. Shakopee. 1,050 25.00

John W. W. Sand Creek. 1,063 25.15

Shakopee Weekly Argus.
SHAKOPEE, MINN., THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869.

LOCAL ITEMS.
SAINT PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

UPWARD TRAIN			
Leave St. Paul	6:30 A. M.	6:38 P. M.	
Arrive Minneapolis	8:10	5:29	
Arrive Shakopee	10:10	5:29	
Arrive Morrison	10:32	5:33	
Arrive Bremer	11:12	6:13	
Arrive Le Sueur	11:25	6:13	
Arrive Black	12:35 P. M.	6:27	
Arrive Rock	1:15	7:03	
Arrive Le Sueur	1:45	7:03	
Arrive St. Peter	2:10	7:03	
Arrive Mankato	3:45	8:30	
DOWNWARD TRAIN			
Leave Mankato	6:30 A. M.	6:38 P. M.	
Arrive St. Peter	7:05	5:23	
Arrive Ottawa	7:25	10:30	
Arrive Le Sueur	7:40	11:05	
Arrive Black	8:14	12:05 P. M.	
Arrive Blue Plate	8:25	12:05	
Arrive Bremer	8:31	12:05	
Arrive Le Sueur	8:45	12:05	
Arrive Shakopee	9:25	12:05	
Arrive Mankato	10:30	5:23	
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Joe F. LINCOLN, Superintendent.

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DIVISION NO. 11—SCOTT COUNTY.

Names. Residence. Income. Tax.
Dover, J. G. Shakopee, \$1,000 \$25
Dover, John Sand Creek, 1,600 35
Fors, Edwin Shakopee, 1,125 40
How, L. Shakopee, 1,600 40
How, S. L. Shakopee, 1,000 40
Hinds, Henry Shakopee, 2,035 50
Hinds, John B. Shakopee, 1,500 50
Strat, W. W. Sand Creek, 1,000 25
Wells, R. P. Shakopee, 1,444 37

JOEL Weiser is fitting up a peddler's cart and laying in a stock of articles, of which every family in the country stand in need. We wish him abundant success.

The grading upon the Hastings and Dakota railroad is progressing finely between Farmington and New Dublin. Ties are on the ground and track laying will commence early in the season.

We are informed by our County Auditor that the financial statement will ready for publication next week.

Maj. Rose was in town on Saturday and he informs us that nearly every one of our citizens paid up their license and income taxes, and he returned to Belle Plaine with a full purse.

It is reported that Charles C. Cole, of Rochester, not content with taking the post office of that town away from Mrs. Fay, a widow lady dependent upon its income for the support of herself and family, has also robbed her of her heart and hand.

The Germans of Winona are making extensive preparations for a *Wenzelfest*, to come off in the city on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of June next. It will probably be the finest festival of the kind ever held in this state.

A barn was struck by lightning at Hoboh one day recently, and burned to the ground.

Mankato has gold \$283,000 worth of agricultural machinery within two years.

AN AMUSING TRICK.—The latest indoor amusement, says an exchange, is termed the "printers' delight," and is performed in the following manner: Take a sheet of note paper, fold it carefully, and enclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up arrearages, add a year in advance. And what adds immensely to the feat is to send along the name of a new subscriber, "with cash to balance."

Keep your eye on the printer, and if you detect a smile, the trick is a success.

Try it, reader.

ERIE RAILWAY.

THE GREAT THURSDAY RACE TO ERIE.—This Company now covers and exceeds thirteen hundred miles of road, extending from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Rochester to New York.

It is of the six feet gauge, nearly a third wider than other roads, enabling the company to run more cars, and the cars are accordingly larger and more comfortable. Its track has been placed in thorough repair by the substitution of steel rails at such points as are subjected to the greatest service, and where the highest rate of speed is required to be made.

New and improved sleeping coaches are now in use, and the cars are well lighted by steam-pump ventilated, and contain elegant and spacious dressing and State rooms and combine all the modern improvements.

Excellent dining saloons are located at convenient points along the line, where dining time is a pleasure.

These express trains daily run from the western terminus of the road to New York without change, making as quick times any other route.

The long distance run without change—\$60 miles—and the spacious accommodations of its broad gauge coaches especially commend this route to families and ladies.

Tickets via this popular line can be had at all the principal ticket offices throughout the country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. & MRS. C. J. COLBURN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ORNAMENTAL HAIR JEWELRY.

LADIES' SWINGING, CURLS,
FRIZZLES, &c., &c.

LADIES' & GENTS' WHOLE & HALF WIGS,
JOURNEY'S BLOCK, WASHINGTON AVENUE,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

For Orders for any and all kinds of work promptly.

Mr. CORLETT will visit the National Hotel in Shakopee Monday and Tuesday, June 7th and 8th, with samples of his work, and will be pleased to inspect, switch, curl, frizz, toupee, &c., &c.

HAIR JEWELRY

HAIR STYLING

HAIR CUTTING

HAIR DYEING

HAIR WIGS

HAIR STYLING

HAIR CUTTING

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that dealers in liquor who sell in quantities less than five gallons and upwards, must pay special tax both as wholesale and retail dealers.

Speculative currency shipped during week ending May 8th, \$36,800; redeemed \$65,800. National Bank notes issued, \$19,320; actual circulation, \$899,866,165.

The Spanish Minister had an interview with the Secretary of State on the 10th respecting Cuban affairs. He informed the Secretary that he had positive information that extensive organizations were on foot in the leading cities to aid the insurgents with men and money.

Commissioner Delano has decided that when parties are engaged in the manufacture of goods of any description by furnishing the material, paying for the work, &c., though not personally engaged in the manufacture, but conducting it through agents or superintendents, they are liable to the tax imposed by the act of March 31st, 1868, on manufacturers.

The Cabinet on the 11th had a long consultation with regard to Virginia matters. It was finally determined that an order should soon be issued submitting the test oath and disfranchisement clauses of the Constitution to a separate vote.

A general order has been issued from the headquarters of the army, assigning a large number of officers to duty as Acting Superintendents and Admirals. They are all officers who were left out of their regimental organizations by the consolidation of the infantry regiments.

It is stated that Gen. Banks had an interview with Secretary Fish on the 12th, urging the prompt recognition of the Cuban patriots, and claiming that further persuationism is a minor folly.

The President's Cabinet, the General Slaveholders, were formally invited to attend the National Peace Jubilee in Boston in June, and the President stated that he would, if public business permitted, be pleased to attend the ceremonies.

A Washington telegram of the 13th says: "No information concerning an alliance against the United States has been received at the Spanish, French or English Legations; if for no other reason, because it is not customary to communicate information of initial treaty movements to foreign representatives. The London telegram at first occasioned general and spirited comments, but to nobody seems to attach full credit to the announcement. The President and Secretary Boutwell were early informed of the contents of the dispatch, but, apart from this, they had no information."

J. M. Edmunds, of Michigan, has been appointed Postmaster at Washington.

The Customs receipts for the week ending May 8th, were \$3,956,670.

A Washington telegram says, Secretary Fish is constantly in receipt of letters from parties who were appointed Consuls, and who have received their instructions, declining places, because they ascertained that they cannot travel abroad from place to place, and that when they applied for the Consulship they misinterpreted their duties.

Secretary Fish stated to the Cabinet on the 14th that official intelligence did not confirm the triple alliance story, and that he did not deem further inquiry necessary.

Foreign Intelligence.

It was reported in New York on the 10th that the Captain General of Cuba had renewed his attempt to bribe leading patriots into leaving the island. General Despues had offered a free pass for his family and \$300,000 if he would abandon Cuba. Parties in Washington in the interest of the Cubans stated, on the 10th, that there was then in Cuba an army of 25,000 men, 2,600 of whom were Americans and that about 8,000 of the latter nationality had recently been added to the number. A Washington special of the 10th says: "The Spanish Minister to-day received a cable dispatch from General Dulce stating that there were not over twelve hundred insurgents in arms on the island, and that the rebellion was virtually at an end. No one, outside the Spanish Legation at least, believes a word of it. The government has issued orders to stop the Quaker City which was getting ready to sail from New York for Cuba, as was believed."

The London Standard, Conservative, of course, asserts that the Fenian outbreak in Canada was the counterbalance to the depredations of the Alabama. Great Britain, in agreeing to submit the grievances of both countries to arbitration, did more, says the Standard, than could be fairly demanded; and to yield further would be cowardice and irreparable degradation.

A Washington special of the 11th says the Spanish Minister had received a marine cable dispatch from General Dulce, announcing the final suppression of the rebellion in Cuba. It was asserted by Dulce that only 1,200 insurgents were under arms, in detached bodies, without leaders or concert of action. This news did not receive much credit in New York, and was supposed to be promulgated to discourage American sympathy with Cuba, and deter filibustering schemes. Cuban there affirmed the ability of their countrymen to hold out against the Spaniards for an indefinite time. They claimed that the armed bodies alleged to be wandering around constituted the nucleus of forces to the number of 8,000 to 10,000, working on farms and plantations, that could be concentrated at any time to strike a decisive blow.

Sir John Crampton, British Minister to Spain, has asked to be recalled by his government.

A cable special to the New York Tribune, dated London, May 11, says: "Initial steps have been taken for an alliance offensive and defensive between England, France, and Spain against the United States; the rejection of the Alabama treaty, the tone of Mr. Sumner's speech, the alleged filibustering tendencies of General Grant's administration, and the reported connivance at expeditions from the United States against Cuba, being made the pretext for a necessity for such alliance."

Advices from Persia state that a terrible

religious riot recently occurred in the streets of Teheran, in which some three hundred people were killed. The troops were finally called out and dispersed the combatants.

Later advices from Paraguay state that Lopez is once more on the defensive, being entrenched in the interior with 9,000 men and 40 guns. The allied army, at last accounts, was on the point of marching against him.

The Havana *Dario* of the 12th says the insurgents lost two thousand men in a recent fight at Alta Gracia, while others state that their loss was only one thousand.

The Cuban General Marcial had issued a revolutionary proclamation in response to that of Valencia.

Hon. Revere Johnson took formal leave on the 13th, and at the interview presented Mr. Moran as *charge d'affaires*, until the arrival of Mr. Motley.

The English House of Lords has adjourned till May 27.

A Montreal telegram of the 13th says information has been received there that the Privy Council of England is considering the advisability of cutting loose from all her colonies, save India.

A telegram from Havana, via Key West, gives the particulars of a desperate engagement which took place on the 3d inst., between the Spaniards and the insurgents, the latter commanded by Queada in person. The Spaniards were defeated. Quesada then burned the town of San Miguel. The Cubans lost 180 and the Spaniards 200 men in the battle at Alta Gracia.

Several election meetings ended in political riots in New York on the 14th. Many arrests were made.

The remains of Daniel O'Connell were exhumed and reinterred at Dublin on the 14th, the presence of some 8,000 people.

E. W. Washburne, the new American Minister to Paris, and J. Berthemy, the French Minister to Washington, arrived on the 14th.

A telegram from Admiral Hovey commanding the West India squadron, received on the 14th, are not favorable to the prospects of the Cuban insurgents.

Havana telegram of the 13th says the insurgents claim a success in the engagement near Puerto Principe. A telegram received on the 14th says the war news is unreliable.

Hon. Revere Johnson, on the 13th, sent a telegram to Washington, informing the Secretary of State of his formal withdrawal from the office of Minister to England. After giving in some detail an account of his friendly farewell reception by the Queen, Mr. Johnson says: "This terminates a mission which has been conducted, on my part, with a zeal and fidelity which has fulfilled to the letter the instructions of my government, and which has aimed to protect the rights, preserve the honor and promote the interests of my country."

The East.

Warren and Costello, distinguished Feinans, arrived in New York city on the 9th, and were met at the dock by a large crowd of Irishmen and sympathizing Americans.

The Senate Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have reported favorably on the subject of female suffrage.

The factory of the American Whirl Company at Westfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire on the 7th, involving a loss of 70,000; insured for \$40,000.

Three arrests were made in New York on the 8th of counterfeits of the notes issued by the Haytian government. Notes representing two dollars each were printed to the extent of \$300,000, of which three-fourths were sent to Hayti and placed in circulation before detected.

A New York telegram of the 9th says: "It is announced that fifteen gunboats have been contracted for at Mystic Bridge, Conn., to be ready in ninety days. It is understood they are on Spanish account, and the construction approved by the authorities at Washington."

The New York Legislature adjourned sine die on the 10th.

The Murray Silk Mills, at Paterson, N. J., were burned on the 10th, inflicting a loss of \$250,000—no insurance.

A race took place in Boston on the 11th between Walter Brown, the caraman, and the horse John Stewart—Brown to go five miles, and the horse, in harness, ten. The race was won by Brown, who completed his five miles in 26:20, the horse doing nine miles in 26:35. Brown's best mile was done in 4:29, and John Stewart's 2:47 1/2. After the first 100 yards, the horses were all in a dead race, and the last spike was driven. The telegraph was attached to the City Hall bell in this city, and a fifteen inch gun at Fort Point. The first stroke of the hammer on the last spike fired the gun at the fort and rang the City Hall bell. The news created great enthusiasm in the interior cities of the State. The first instance of Japan tea by the Pacific Railroad was shipped for St. Louis to-day, representing overland trade with China and Japan."

Six steamers the Darling, O'Brien, Oheyenne, Mary Ervin, Wampanoag and Melnoe—were burned and almost totally destroyed at Cincinnati on the 12th. Two lives were reported lost. The total loss of boats and freight was \$235,000.

The National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, met in Cincinnati on the 13th.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, Utah, May 10.

The preparation for formally uniting the two grand divisions of the great mountain range were all completed early this morning, and Governor Stanford with friends from the Pacific coast were on the ground impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Directors of the Union Pacific from the East to commence the ceremony.

The day was clear and beautiful, and the little gathering of less than 1,000 people, representing all classes, from the highest citizen to the highest civil and military officer, were all in high spirits.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Canada and Mexico, met to enact the last scene in the mighty drama of peace on a little grassy plain surrounded by green-clad hills with the mountains of the Wasatch to the east and the Wasatch to the west.

The Indians of the neighboring tribes were gathered to witness the grand event of history and to share the joys of the occasion.

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COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Speech of Vice-President Colfax.

The completion of the Pacific Railway on the 10th inst. was celebrated in an imposing manner in different cities of the Union, among the principal of which was in Chicago, by Vice-President Colfax. After a few introductory remarks he said:

This is, indeed, another stately step onward and upward of this young giant Republic of the American continent. It is a mark of progress and of power. To-day the dream of Columbus at last is realized. He put out the prows of his vessels upon the trackless waters of the ocean, not to discover that new continent. God revealed to him to go west, looking out upon the West, the road to India. He failed, for this continent barred his pathway. But we to-day, after nearly four hundred years have passed away, have made the same discovery. To-day we go west, and in looking to the West we turn our faces to the west instead of to the east. To-day we realize the fact, greater to us than India, with all its wealth, that the western continent, with its half billion people, is indeed indisolubly connected together, by hands and ties that shall never be broken—making, indeed, this great land one and indivisible now and forever.

The bold pioneers who crossed the continent in caravans, not laden with wealth like those of the Indies, but with meat of iron heart and will, and, in that distant region, founded the Pacific States. The Oregon and the Nevada have sent to us, in their old homes of the East, their shouts of greeting over this magnificent accomplished fact. The islands of the sea beyond clap their hands with joy, and that great country, the Republic of Manchuria, has been the birthplace of nearly all the religious belief of mankind, the Continent of Asia, is almost at our very doors.

It is, indeed, a day of national rejoicing, and it should be a day of national thanksgiving, for the on-looking world will recognize that it is American industry and American energy, tireless and indefatigable, that has sent the iron horse speeding over the vast continent, the interior, over the mountains and valleys of the West, until his approach is heard on that Pacific slope, whose foam is amber, and whose sand is golden.

But it is, indeed, more than a day of rejoicing, it is a national day in America. We to-day, of the older East, the young bride of twenty years, the Queen of the Pacific, she advances with her white robes of silver and her golden coronet, her head decked with a crown of laurel, as we never cheered her before, as we then clasp her as a faithful bride, until time shall cease, and until this nation shall be lost in the wreck of master and the crash of words: as she comes to us to-day with the smile of her bosom, with her golden corona, sparkling upon her forehead, as though to us a dower more than queenly, more than princely.

It is a dower of wealth which she brings us, and which, as far as to that vast region of the West, to the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, fifteen hundred miles in width, from the British line on the north to the Mexican line on the south, a thousand miles in length, over the mountains and valleys of all the mineral areas of the world besides, found to be rich in every direction, in mountain and river, in plain and plain, with the precious ores.

These precious veins, frayed into the ocean rock, when the Empire spoke this world of ours into being, and hidden from view through all the procession of centuries from the birth of mankind until our own day, are now, at last, at least, it is our birthright, our heritage, as if even before the morning stars sang together, God in the Councils of Eternity had determined that, after ages had passed away, and after the world had been subjected to prove its power amongst the nations of the earth, and to overcome its enemies at home as well as its enemies abroad, as the whole world has recognized. He had determined that this nation should, in the afternoon of the nineteenth century, the richest, as it is, I believe, the most powerful nation for its number of its sons.

It brings to us, too, a dower of commerce. Without room—for I have not the time with my voice, which you may see is broken already by the fatigue and weariness and exposure of day—this theme, but every intelligent man and woman in the world, and the destiny of our commerce on the Atlantic. But this fair bride brings to us from the Pacific her dower of commerce on that great sea.

Have we ever reflected that on the Pacific sea we are the only nation fronting it which is a civilized and commercial nation both? Go down the shores of both the American continents, North and South; go down the shores of the United States that front on that great sea, so appropriately named by Magellan, the Pacific. We hold in our hands the commerce of the vast ocean of the world, and the commerce of those great nations fronting upon it, enriched by the rude trade of the caravans of every nation that ever enjoyed its shores.

I remember what Raleigh wrote long ago, in his past, and wrote most truthfully, that those who command the sea command the trade of the world, and those who command the trade of the world, command the rich and the poor, and the world itself.

She brings us, too, a dower of climate as well as of wealth. My distinguished friend, your fellow-citizen, Governor Broome, whom I am proud to call my friend—he and I have slept together, and I have been his bedfellow, his cancer over us, and with him I have spent much after noon month on the trackless plains, the snow-capped mountains, and the mines in the bowels of the earth, and the sea, and the ocean, and the coast, and looked almost with wonder before at the mystery of climate that we saw before us. There, in that strange compound, the tropical and temperate zone, so strangely united, they live in the same forest, in the same groves with the peach and cherry. With nature, here in her season of rest, but never resting, ever jubilant, ever vigorous, ever fructifying, the strawberries are every day on the sea, and with blossoms—our garden—garden from December to December—this is the dower of climate that we receive to-day as part and parcel of our Territory, and, no, where, north of us, the grass grows all winter.

But to drop this metaphor, or perhaps to continue it, there is one dower she brings to us more valuable to us as a nation than either wealth, commerce or climate. It is a dower of education, of civilization, of consolidating and strengthening of this growing Republic of ours. When Governor Broome and I crossed these 2,000 miles on the stage coach, the Pacific coast was, indeed, a time, a people, a civilization, a people—speaking to the stars, the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, about the United States, once said sneeringly “it is a giant without bones.” There was some truth in the expression then, that the American Republic, as was boasted of its wealth, was, with its brave soldiers, be saved—Ulysses S. Grant.

The closing of the war of the rebellion, or the opening of this great epoch, and the page to open a new chapter in American nationality, in American progress and in American power. When Governor Broome and I crossed these 2,000 miles on the stage coach, the Pacific coast was, indeed, a time, a people, a civilization, a people—speaking to the stars, the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, about the United States, once said sneeringly “it is a giant without bones.” There was some truth in the expression then, that the American Republic, as was boasted of its wealth, was, with its brave soldiers, be saved—Ulysses S. Grant.

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stroke of our enemy would inflict upon it.

This great railroad is indeed the reveler—I was almost about to say with reverence—the creator—of this vast empire, so large a portion of the past, it is, indeed, the creator—as it spans the continent, with its 4,000 miles of connected rail. Bangor, in Maine, to San Francisco, in California, with uninterrupted lines on which the locomotives can speed 40, 50 or 60 miles per hour, with its branch extending up toward Oregon to Oroville in Central California.

It has already proved, as far as the dream of Columbus at last is realized. He put out the prows of his vessels upon the trackless waters of the ocean, not to discover that new continent. God revealed to him to go west, looking out upon the West, the road to India. He failed, for this continent barred his pathway. But we to-day, after nearly four hundred years have passed away, have made the same discovery. To-day single state it has pushed back the American desert, as it has been called upon the maps of our youth, five hundred miles. I remember well, when I was a boy, when I went to Ingleside, to stay a year or more, that we were told that no one could inhabit in the great prairies of Illinois, except around the borders of the forest circles of that vast and almost boundless expanse. No one, we were told, and in looking to the West to India we turn our faces to the west instead of to the east. To-day we realize the fact, greater to us than India, with all its wealth, that the western continent, with its half billion people, is indeed indisolubly connected together, by hands and ties that shall never be broken—making, indeed, this great land one and indivisible now and forever.

The bold pioneers who crossed the continent in caravans, not laden with wealth like those of the Indies, but with meat of iron heart and will, and, in that distant region, founded the Pacific States. The Oregon and the Nevada have sent to us, in their old homes of the East, their shouts of greeting over this magnificent accomplished fact. The islands of the sea beyond clap their hands with joy, and that great country, the Republic of Manchuria, has been the birthplace of nearly all the religious belief of mankind, the Continent of Asia, is almost at our very doors.

It is, indeed, a day of national rejoicing, and it should be a day of national thanksgiving, for the on-looking world will recognize that it is American industry and American energy, tireless and indefatigable, that has sent the iron horse speeding over the vast continent, the interior, over the mountains and valleys of the West, until his approach is heard on that Pacific slope, whose foam is amber, and whose sand is golden.

But it is, indeed, more than a day of rejoicing, it is a national day in America. We to-day, of the older East, the young bride of twenty years, the Queen of the Pacific, she advances with her white robes of silver and her golden coronet, her head decked with a crown of laurel, as we never cheered her before, as we then clasp her as a faithful bride, until time shall cease, and until this nation shall be lost in the wreck of master and the crash of words: as she comes to us to-day with the smile of her bosom, with her golden corona, sparkling upon her forehead, as though to us a dower more than queenly, more than princely.

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It is a dower of wealth which she brings us, and which, as far as to that vast region of the West, to the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, fifteen hundred miles in width, from the British line on the north to the Mexican line on the south, a thousand miles in length, over the mountains and valleys of all the mineral areas of the world besides, found to be rich in every direction, in mountain and river, in plain and plain, with the precious ores.

These precious veins, frayed into the ocean rock, when the Empire spoke this world of ours into being, and hidden from view through all the procession of centuries from the birth of mankind until our own day, are now, at last, at least, it is our birthright, our heritage, as if even before the morning stars sang together, God in the Councils of Eternity had determined that, after ages had passed away, and after the world had been subjected to prove its power amongst the nations of the earth, and to overcome its enemies at home as well as its enemies abroad, as the whole world has recognized. He had determined that this nation should, in the afternoon of the nineteenth century, the richest, as it is, I believe, the most powerful nation for its number of its sons.

It is a dower of commerce. Without room—for I have not the time with my voice, which you may see is broken already by the fatigue and weariness and exposure of day—this theme, but every intelligent man and woman in the world, and the destiny of our commerce on the Atlantic. But this fair bride brings to us from the Pacific her dower of commerce on that great sea.

It is a dower of climate as well as of wealth. My distinguished friend, your fellow-citizen, Governor Broome, whom I am proud to call my friend—he and I have slept together, and I have been his bedfellow, his cancer over us, and with him I have spent much after noon month on the trackless plains, the snow-capped mountains, and the mines in the bowels of the earth, and the sea, and the ocean, and the coast, and looked almost with wonder before at the mystery of climate that we saw before us. There, in that strange compound, the tropical and temperate zone, so strangely united, they live in the same forest, in the same groves with the peach and cherry. With nature, here in her season of rest, but never resting, ever jubilant, ever vigorous, ever fructifying, the strawberries are every day on the sea, and with blossoms—our garden—garden from December to December—this is the dower of climate that we receive to-day as part and parcel of our Territory, and, no, where, north of us, the grass grows all winter.

But to drop this metaphor, or perhaps

stroke of our enemy would inflict upon it.

This great railroad is indeed the reveler—I was almost about to say with reverence—the creator—of this vast empire, so large a portion of the past, it is, indeed, the creator—as it spans the continent, with its 4,000 miles of connected rail. Bangor, in Maine, to San Francisco, in California, with uninterrupted lines on which the locomotives can speed 40, 50 or 60 miles per hour, with its branch extending up toward Oregon to Oroville in Central California.

It has already proved, as far as the dream of Columbus at last is realized. He put out the prows of his vessels upon the trackless waters of the ocean, not to discover that new continent. God revealed to him to go west, looking out upon the West, the road to India. He failed, for this continent barred his pathway. But we to-day, after nearly four hundred years have passed away, have made the same discovery. To-day single state it has pushed back the American desert, as it has been called upon the maps of our youth, five hundred miles. I remember well, when I was a boy, when I went to Ingleside, to stay a year or more, that we were told that no one could inhabit in the great prairies of Illinois, except around the borders of the forest circles of that vast and almost boundless expanse. No one, we were told, and in looking to the West to India we turn our faces to the west instead of to the east. To-day we realize the fact, greater to us than India, with all its wealth, that the western continent, with its half billion people, is indeed indisolubly connected together, by hands and ties that shall never be broken—making, indeed, this great land one and indivisible now and forever.

The bold pioneers who crossed the continent in caravans, not laden with wealth like those of the Indies, but with meat of iron heart and will, and, in that distant region, founded the Pacific States. The Oregon and the Nevada have sent to us, in their old homes of the East, their shouts of greeting over this magnificent accomplished fact. The islands of the sea beyond clap their hands with joy, and that great country, the Republic of Manchuria, has been the birthplace of nearly all the religious belief of mankind, the Continent of Asia, is almost at our very doors.

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12th Annual
SPRING OPENING

We are now prepared to offer
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Poplins,
Pekin Lustres,
Merinos,
Alpacas,
De Lains—all Wool,
do Printed,
Lawns,
Percales,
Scotch and French
GINGHAMS,
Domestic Ginghams,
PRINTS,
&c., &c.

Also, a complete Assortment of
Notions, Linens,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Hoop skirts,
White Goods,
Linen Napkins,
Table Linen,
Crash,
Cloakiugs,
Sacking s,
Linen & Paper Collars
Lace and Plain Handkerchiefs,
Setts, Collars & Cuffs,
Hair Nets,
Gloves,
Ladies', Miss and Child's Hose,
Balmoral Skirts
Bleached and Brown
MUSLINS,
For Gents' and Boys' wear.

We offer

Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Tweeds,
Cassimere Tweeds,
Jeans,
Cottonades,
Shirtings, Denims,
Shirts and Drawers,
Collars, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Hose,
Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

We also keep on hand a full Stock of

Boots and Shoes
Crockery,
Glassware, &
Groceries.

We are also Agents for the
popular and well-known
Moline Plow,

And have permission from the
Manufactors to warrant perfect
satisfaction at all times.

The above are but a
few of the many ar-
ticles that we are offer-
ing at the lowest of low
prices.

CALL and see us.

J. B. HUNTSMAN & CO.,
Shakopee, May 27, 1869.

SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 8.

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869.

NO. 19.

Minnesota News.
—Gen. Hancock arrived in St. Paul on Saturday.

—Senator Ramsey will soon start to Europe on a trip with his family.

—Wheat is selling at Mankato at 80 and 85 cents; corn 65 and oats 45 cents.

—The Hastings Gazette notes the sale of the Cowles mill at auction for \$7,000.

Hunt & Grinshaw's carriage factory at Minneapolis, was badly damaged by fire on Friday.

—Trains on the Main Line of the St. Paul and Pacific are now running to St. Paul.

—The corner stone of a new school house was laid at Stillwater last week, with Masonic ceremonies.

—The lawyers of Minnesota pay a government tax of \$4,500; the doctors \$4,000.

—On Monday last 215 Swedish emigrants went to settle in Kandiyohi county.

—The corner stone of a new M. E. Church at Lake City was laid on the 8th, with appropriate ceremonies.

—Messing, who murdered his step-child near St. Peter, has been tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree.

—The Hennepin County Horticultural Society will hold its Second Annual Fair at Minneapolis on the 4th of July.

—During the week 300 German immigrants have arrived in the State. Nearly all had money, some of them \$5,000 each.

—The Fronton (Ohio) Journal puff's Minnesota flour in a wonderful rate, considering it the best ever offered in that market.

—Wm. Halgren, while hunting near Watertown, leaned on the muzzle of his rifle, when his horse kicked the hammer, causing the discharge of the gun, the ball passing through Mr. H. L. heart.

—The Minneapolis Tribune says that Wm. Carlin, of Eden Prairie, eloped with another man's wife and came to St. Anthony, where he was arrested.

—There is a big pigeon roost in Goodhue county. The Red Wing Republican says that one man killed a hundred in three shots, wounding many more.

—The Erie Railway.

The Erie's Tribune Report to the Erie. The Company now control and operate thirtieth hundred miles of road, extending from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Rochester to New York.

It is of the six Red Grapes, made a third wider than other Grapes, enabling the company to construct and use coaches correspondingly larger and more comfortable. Its track has been placed in thorough repair by the substitution of Steel Rails at such points as are subjected to the greatest service, and where the highest rate of speed is required.

New and improved Skating Coaches accompany all night trains. They are heated by steam perfectly ventilated, and contain elegant and spacious Dressing and State rooms and combine all the modern improvements.

Excellent dining Saloons are located at convenient points along the line, where ample time is allowed for meals.

Three express trains daily are run from the western terminus to the road to New York without change, making as quick times any other route.

The Erie's cars run without charge—\$60 miles—and the spacious accommodations of its Grand Giunge Coaches, especially commend this route to families and ladies.

Tickets on this popular line can be had at all the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. & MRS. C. J. COLBURN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ORNAMENTAL HAIR JEWELRY.

—LADIES' SWIVELLES, CURLS,
FRIZZLES, &c. &c.

LADIES' AND GENTS' WHOLE AND HALF WIGS
JENKIN'S BLOCK, WASHINGTON AVENUE,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

—Orders for any and all kinds of work prompt.

Mr. CORBIN will open at the National Hotel in Shakopee Monday and Tuesday, June 7th and 8th, with samples of Goods in all the lines, and all kinds of Furniture, &c., &c.

HAIR HAIRY.

Male Attorneys in the most approved manner. Don't fail to come and see samples, and examine prices. All work warranted, or trade.

—The highest price paid for Hair. **60**

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Historical Society

12th Annual
SPRING OPENING

We are now prepared to offer
our patrons a full line of

Poplins,

Pekin Lustres,

Merinos,

Alpacas,

De Lains—all Wool,

do Printed,

Lawns,

Percales,

Scotch and French

GINGHAMS,

Domestic Ginghams.

PRINTS,

&c., &c.

Also, a complete Assortment of

Notions, Linens,

Cloaks, Shawls,

Hoop skirts,

White Goods,

Linen Napkins,

Table Linen,

Crash,

Cloakings,

Sacking s,

Linen & Paper Collars

Lace and Plain Handkerchiefs,

Setts, Collars & Cuffs,

Hair Nets,

Gloves,

Ladies', Miss and Child's Hose,

Balmoral Skirts

Bleached and Brown

MUSLINS,

For Gents' and Boys' wear.

We offer

Cassimeres,

Satinets,

Tweeds,

Cassimere Tweeds,

Jeans,

Cottonades,

Shirtings, Denims,

Shirts and Drawers,

Collars, Neck Ties,

Gloves, Hose,

Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

We also keep on hand a full Stock of

Boots and Shoes

Crockery,

Glassware, &

Groceries.

We are also Agents for the
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Moline Plow,

And have permission from the
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satisfaction at all times.

The above are but a
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J. B. HUNSTMAN & CO.

Shakopee, May 12, 1869.

SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 8.

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HAIR JEWELRY.

Made, Altered and Repaired in the most approved manner. Books for the use of the amateur, and samples, and examine prices. All work warranted, or money refunded.

The lowest price paid for Hair Jewl.

[Special Notice.]

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF-HELP for the Writing and Reading of Young Men. Price, 50 cents. Address, HARRIS ASSOCIATION, Box 9, Post Office, DULUTH, Minn.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

For the great independent newspaper, with a circulation of 10,000 copies, in the language of the people.

Prizes, \$100 per single quire, \$300 for our quire, to the best canvasser.

Also, canvassers for a 5 cent edition of "Minnesota," a weekly newspaper, to be published in St. Paul, and a 10 cent edition in St. Paul, a \$100 edition to follow, at small cost.

Subscriptions should be sent to THE ADVANCE CO., J. W. MCGEELEN, St. Paul.

THE LEAVITT

SEWING MACHINE

Is the latest improved and best Sewing Machine in use. I am Agent for these Machines, and will sell them at the manufacturer's prices, and

lowest prices paid for Old Gold and Silver.

Also, Watches and Clocks Repaired and warranted.

Wholesale prices paid for

AXEL JORGENSEN.

Shakopee, Aug. 13, 1868.

1868.

J. B. HUNSTMAN & CO.

Shakopee, May 12, 1869.

SHAKOPEE ARGUS.

B. HENRY HINDS.

Thursday, May 27, 1869.

SAINT PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

UPWARD TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul 2d A. M. 8:45 P. M.

Arrive Mendota 5:30 4:10

Arrive Shakopee 6:30 5:33

Arrive Norman 10:32 9:33

Arrive St. Peter 11:30 10:33

Arrive Blue Earth 12:35 11:33

Arrive Mankato 1:35 12:37

Arrive East Henderson 1:55 1:53

Arrive St. Peter 2:15 2:13

Arrive Ottawa 2:30 2:28

Arrive St. Peter 2:45 2:33

Arrive Mankato 3:45 3:30

Leave Mendota 10:30 9:35

Arrive St. Paul 11:30 10:30

Jno. F. Lincoln, Superintendent.

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Jno. F. Lincoln, Superintendent.

OLD DRUG STORE.

Established in 1857.

D. L. HOW & CO.,

Proprietors.

We offer to the trade this Spring, the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

STATIONERY,

F

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

No fractional currency printed during the week ending May 15; shipped, \$634,496; redeemed, \$354,290. National Bank notes issued, \$177,020; actual circulation, \$299,810,185.

Receipts of the United States Treasury for the quarter ending March 31 were \$183,178,634.95, including \$49,389,534.45 from customs, and \$82,599,537.48 from internal revenue. Expenditures for the same period, exclusive of principal on the public debt, but including interest thereon, amounted to \$83,372,709.08, were \$79,384,631.60, and including the redemption of the public debt, \$157,775,365.60.

William T. Wheeler, of Minnesota, has been appointed United States Marshal for Montana.

General Sickles' appointment as Minister to Spain was signed by the President on the 17th.

A Washington telegram of the 17th says: "It is not true that a number of now Consuls have resigned. One of them, who offered his resignation, recalls it to-day. The commissions of all, with perhaps two exceptions, have been delivered."

Judge Edmunds entered upon his duties as postmaster at Washington on the 18th. His predecessor, Colonel Alexander, did not, as he stated, would claim the benefit of the Tenure-of-Office act.

The President has appointed Albert Sigel, of Missouri, Recorder of Land Titles for Missouri.

Two colored clerks were appointed in the Patent Office on the 20th.

Secretary Boutwell on the 20th gave instructions to the Treasurer in New York to sell \$2,000,000 of gold each week instead of \$1,000,000, until further notice.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: James M. Read, Steubenville, Ohio; Lindsey M. Cox, Thornton, Ind.; Wm. K. Kendall, Plymouth, Ind.; H. A. Read, Marshall, Mich.; John Chandler, Coldwater, Mich.

Customs receipts from May 10th to 15th, inclusive, \$3,305,835.

In an interview with the President on the 20th, Major Moore, of the San Antonio, Texas, Express, assured the President that it would be safe to expect the Republicans to gain a victory in case of an election, as ordered in Texas immediately and urged delay. The President stated that there would be no election in Texas until November, in any event.

The President on the 21st issued a proclamation that eight hours labor shall constitute a day's work in all the government shop, and the employees be paid as if for ten hours' work.

The abstract of all the National Bank reports shows more than 1,600; shows an aggregate of resources and liabilities of \$156,303,000; including loans and discounts, \$65,000,000; specie, nearly \$8,500,000; legal tender notes, \$80,500,000; 3 per cent. certificates, \$51,000,000. The capital stock is over \$420,000,000.

Commodore McConley died in Washington on the 21st. He had been in the naval service sixty years.

The Washington Board of Police Commissioners have appointed a colored man a Police Magistrate.

The President has appointed James McLean, of the firm of Grant & McLean (the senior partner being the President's brother,) Collector of Customs for the port of Chicago.

Foreign Intelligence.

Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, took formal leave of the Queen by letter, and not in a personal interview, as was reported. He had an interview with Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, when he officially announced his retirement, and presented Mr. Moran as Charge d'Affaires until the arrival of his successor.

A Madrid telegram of the 16th says: "The Cortes, yesterday, after a long debate, rejected the proposition for the establishment of a Triennial Directory. It is now confidently believed a Regency will be created, with Marshal Serrano at its head."

Later news from Mexico announces the death of the revolutionist Palacios, putting an end to the revolution in Sinaloa. A commercial treaty had been formed by Jurez with the North German Confederation until the arrival of his successor.

It was reported in Rio Janciro, according to late advices, that Lopez had detained United States Minister McMahan in the interior by force.

The Swiss Government have prohibited Mazzini from taking up his residence in any of the cantons bordering on France or Italy.

The passengers taken on the schooner Galvano, recently captured off the Cuban coast by a Spanish frigate, have been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

Late advice from Porto Rico state that the island was in great consternation. The yellow fever and *comito* were carrying off hundreds of the Spanish troops. A revolution had broken out, and the whole island presented a scene of terror.

Late advices from Australia, via San Francisco, state that owing to the drought, there was a frightful mortality among the sheep flocks. The small-pox was raging at Melbourne. The crops in New South Wales were a failure.

A riot recently occurred in Trala, Ireland. It commenced in a fight between two mobs. The police interposed, when the opposing crowds joined against the police, and the latter, in self-defense, discharged several rounds from their revolvers and muskets into the crowd with fatal effect. One rioter was instantly killed and several others. Of the police there were number wounded. One was not expected to recover. A number of arrests were subsequently made of men prominent in the disturbance.

Mr. Burlingame on the 19th presented to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the preliminaries for a treaty between China and France similar to that made with England.

Late correspondence from Havana states that in the recent battle near Puerto Principe, the Spaniards suffered the worst defeat they have experienced since the commencement of the revolution. The fight was a desperate one, and had it not been for the desertion of a battalion of negro troops to the insurgents, the Spaniards might have won the day. The latter lost nearly all their provision wagons, baggage train, and a part of their artill

ery. The same correspondence says it is questionable if a majority of the revolutionists favor annexation to the United States.

Italian papers announce that Garibaldi has a fresh attack of illness, and is suffering severely. His physicians say he is half dead, and in imminent danger.

Vice-President Colfax had a public reception at Springfield, Ill., on the 20th.

A telegram from Madrid on the 20th announces that some 2,000 adherents of ex-Queen Isabella had assembled on the French frontier, for the purpose of making an incursion into Spain. The Government had taken steps to prevent the invasion.

A letter from Havana, under date of the 15th, states that a Republic had been formally established at Guatema, a small town sixty miles from Puerto Principe. Cedeo was elected President, and Queada, Commander-in-Chief of the army.

A London telegram of the 20th states that the election troubles continued in France. Since the 12th, 149 persons had been arrested in Paris for creating political disturbances, and only eleven had been released. A riot had occurred in the department of Aube, in which blood was shed.

The leading Consular Agent of the United States at Cuba arrived in Washington on the 20th. He gives it his opinion, after careful inquiry and observation, that the insurgents cannot be subdued, while they pursue their present tactics, which is to avoid a regular battle and worry the Spanish army by compelling it to follow them from place to place. He says the Cubans are still looking to the United States for aid, though they have been told again and again that our government cannot interfere. A Washington telegram of the 20th says: "Private agents from Cuba are flitting for the insurgents. They have succeeded in producing dissatisfaction and mutiny among the Spanish troops, who are deserting in large numbers. The insurrection was also spreading throughout the western part of the island. One thousand men, well armed, had succeeded, on the 8th inst., in effecting a landing on the west side of the island, having come from Yucatan." A telegram from Havana on the 21st states that the burning of the town of Manicaragua by the insurgents is confirmed.

The Royal Canadian Bank, at Toronto, closed its doors on the 21st and announced suspension. It had a paid-up capital of \$35,000, and had numerous branches throughout the Dominion.

The Spanish Cortes, on the 21st, by a vote of 214 to 70, declared the form of government to be a monarchy.

Mr. Hagarty has been elected Mayor of Cork, in place of O'Sullivan, resigned.

Sir Francis Head, formerly Governor General of Canada, has sent a letter to the London *Times*, enclosing his correspondence with Secretary Marcy regarding out of the Canadian rebellion in 1837. Sir Francis argues that if the United States was in the wrong at that time, then England has dormant claims for apology and compensation, though they have long been overlooked and forgotten. If the United States was right, then he submits to the good sense and good feeling of the Americans the logical, moral and political impossibility of now refusing a reply for the Queen's neutrality proclamation, similar to that which they gave themselves in 1837. He calls attention to the fact that England was the only country in Europe which pledged herself by proclamation to remain neutral in the late war, and concludes with a promise to reply in a second letter to Mr. Sumner's complaints of assistance rendered to the Confederates.

The East.

The Universal Peace Society held its closing session in New York on the 15th, with only thirty persons present.

J. Latthrop Motley, Minister to England, sailed on the 19th, in the Cuba.

It was reported in New York on the 19th that a Cuban expedition, numbering 500, had gone to see from Delaware Bay, in two schooners and a small steamer.

The steamer Florida, lying at Chester, Pa., has been detained by the authorities. She is suspected of being connected with a Cuban expedition.

A broker in New York named Deacon Parmeele absconded on the 21st, with \$50,000 worth of stocks which he obtained by forging a forged check.

The Commercial Convention at Memphis adjourned sine die on the 21st. Another convention will be held in Louis ville on the 25th.

the cattle, after death, it is found that the arteries of the lungs are filled, in some cases crowded, with worms from one and a half to two inches long, thick as a darning needle, and sharp at both ends, of a dull, opaque color and semi-transparent.

Assumption of independence in his capital, Congress sat at this time, and the President receives real and sincere sympathy from criticism, now that his helplessness is well understood, and the remorseless servitude in which he is held is exposed to almost passing notice.

The Vermont State prison contains 82 convicts, three of whom are women.

"I sprang to embrace you," says the trap.

—By an ordinance of Baltimore, pigeons are to be excluded from the billiard rooms of that city.

—A clerk in a New England post office has been arrested for stealing the love-letters of his rival.

—A Cat in a Coffin.

King street was the scene yesterday of a singular event, which created no little excitement among the crowd of persons who witnessed it.

It appears that on Wednesday last, an old lady named Jane Simmons died at her residence in the above-mentioned street after a lingering illness. Among the chief mourners over the remains of the old lady was a respectable cat, the property of the deceased. Upon the head of this cat the snows of fifteen winters had fallen. During this period she was a constant member of the family of the deceased. As might be expected, the cat was deeply grieved at the loss of her master.

A Catholic priest has given a Charles-ton savings bank two sums of \$50 each, received through the confessional.

—A Maine man has sued the husband of his daughter for tea, cake, and candles consumed during the courtship.

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—The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received bequests to the amount of \$100,000, which were left upon a citizen.

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Shakopee Weekly Argus.
SHAKOPEE, MINN. THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869.

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Obtained from Miss Reis by
False Pretenses.

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Two of these sharpers, whose names we have not learned, took livery and left St. Paul early Tuesday morning for Shakopee, in order to get here before the morning mail should bring the news of the drawing. They reached here about nine o'clock in the evening, and learning the place of residence of Miss Reis, called upon her immediately. They were strangers to her. They did not want to buy her ticket, for that might raise a suspicion in the mind of Miss Reis of what their scheme was. But they represented to her that the Fair had been abandoned, and the drawings of the prizes would not take place; that they had been sent around to take up all the tickets and refund the money; and as it appeared from their list that she had purchased a ticket, they would refund to her the dollar she had paid for it upon her surrendering the ticket. The lady had not heard that the Fair was actually being held, and not suspecting that there was anything wrong, she surrendered the ticket and received the dollar. These two sharpers then departed, put up at the National Hotel and took breakfast. They declined to register their names, and departed on their return to St. Paul before the arrival of the morning train.

The St. Paul dailies were received and reported the progress of the Fair and the fact that Miss Reis's ticket had drawn the \$500 prize, giving the number of the lucky ticket and the name of the holder. Of course this exposed the swindle, but the sharpers had left. The managers of the Fair were notified by telegraph of the fraud and requested to stop payment.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of these sharpers and the Sheriff started in pursuit. We have not learned the legal shape in which the charge was made but presume it was for obtaining property under false pretense. Of course no payment was made to the sharpers prior to these sharpers. We do not know that these sharpers are professional thieves, but if they are not they certainly ought to be, for they are undoubtedly well qualified.

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Financial
STATEMENT

OF
Scott County,
March 1st, 1868,
TO
March 1st, 1869.

COUNTY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1868.

1. By balance in Treasury, \$4,617.17

2. By revenue taxes collected during the year, \$7,598.40

3. By Poor Tax, \$1,730.77

4. By County Revenue Tax, \$1,730.77

5. By County Revenue Tax, \$1,730.77

6. By County Revenue Tax, \$1,730.77

7. By County Revenue Tax, \$1,730.77

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OF
Scott County,
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TO
March 1st, 1869.

—0—

COUNTY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1868.

Mar. 1. By balance in Treasury \$4,617.17
Feb. 25. By Revenue taxes, excepted for
the year, \$1,000.00
" " " fees, \$750.40
" " " interest, \$1,730.77
" " " advertising Delinquent taxes
as charged and remitted
on forfeited and suspended
during the year, less Taxes
for Jury fees paid, less Taxes
for Jury fees, \$15.20
" " " 765.20
" " " 28.25
" " " 15.97.74

1869.

Dr.
" " " County Orders Re-
demanded, \$11,365.09
" " " To balance in Treasury, 4,672.74
" " " 15.97.74

The following constitutes the entire expenses of the County for all purposes, except Interest, Roads and Bridges and Funded debt.

1868.

Date. To whom issued. Nature of Demand. Amount
Mar. 1. John L. McDonald, salary as County
Attorney, February 1868, \$ 41 65
" " " for services performed for
examining books ex County Auditor
" " " 50 00
" " " J. L. McDonald, expenses incurred
for the year, \$1,000.00
" " " 40 00
" " " 100 00
" " " 100 00

March 1. By balance in Treasury \$1,000.00
" " " 100 00

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